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vis a vis a course, is determined upon by the Sydney creditors, making with us a large and important element in the business of the colony.

Yas Melbourne, we have a fortnight's later news from Mauritius.

Advice from Réunion, via Port Louis, as to the effect that the crop of sugar will be short, and that the prospects for 1868 are gloomy. Mauritius this year, we are also told by the Port Louis letter, will not yield more than 140,000 tons of sugar, or 50,000 tons less than in 1852-3.

Our files from Hobart Town, by the Southern Cross, are to the 2nd instant. Of the markets the Mercury says:—

We have no change to report in business circles during to-day, and prices continue without alteration, as follows:—Flour, 29s the cask, 40s the ton; sugar, 26s to 27s the cask, 30s the ton; coffee, 10s to 11s the cask, 12s the ton; rice, 10s to 11s the cask, 12s the ton; and so on.

wheat, 4s 4d to 4s 6d per bushel; oats, 2s 1d to 2s 6d per bushel;
 peas, 3s 6d to 5s 8d per bushel; beans, 3s 6d per bushel; hay,
 10s to 12 10s per ton; pressed, 12 10s to 13 10s per ton; chaff,
 9s per cwt.; potatoes, 12s to 12 10s per ton; butter, 10d to 1s per
 lb.; bacon, 8d to 9d per lb.; hams, 8d to 10d per lb.

We take the following from the *Lancaster
 Examiner* of the 1st instant:—

The rain, which has continued to fall since early this morning, has put a damper on business generally, but especially outside, on the wharves, &c. Flour is still quoted at 42 3s.; wheat, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; barley, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; according to sample; potatoes, 1s 3s to 1s 5s, without bags; hay, 2s to 2 1/2 s.

The following, on the Manchester and Liverpool markets during the month of July, is from Messrs. Robert Harbours and Brother's Circular :—

Notwithstanding a cheap and abundant supply of money,

business does not revive. First failures, a continued source of difficulty for the district, have been sent to India, and the uncertainty of the new American cotton crop, which is not yet in the market, is a depressing factor. The first half of the month was, with a few exceptions, almost a blank; the latter half was rendered at times less dreary by the occasional appearance of a few more favorable seasons' thence and lower prices here, some occasional cotton from the West Indies, and a few lots of yarns and grey shirtings, constituting the principal business of the month, and engaging the best makers of these for some time. The latter part of the month has been marked by a few stocks of many descriptions are beginning to accumulate, and

In the Liverpool cotton market the total sales for the four weeks ending July 25 were 236,000 bales, of which the trade took 156,000 bales, and the remainder was sold to the Government, while the imports for the same period were 191,400 bales. The first half of the month saw 100,000 bales, and the second 136,000 bales as compared with end of June, and of 241,000 bales

East Indian as a sign for Great Britain, for seventy of America and
many more, shows a great increase, being now 75,000 bales against
50,000 last year. The price of the article has also risen for many
months, and is now 10s. 6d. per lb. for the best quality, and is
rising and falling according to the demand, but moderate ex-
cess, now about 10d. to 1d. per lb. lower, according to quality, than
they were a month ago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From Papers by the Secretary of a Mart.)

"BIRMINGHAM, in the *Times* of July 30, commented upon
the seeming impropriety of the advertisements announcing Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton's nightly
appearance in a screaming farce at the Holborn
Theatre, at a time when his uncle, the late Lord
Robert Clinton, was lying in his bed of pain at Clumber
House, Studes, Harroby, and Pain, at St. Bedford.

row, Lord Arthur's solicitors, have forwarded to the *Times* a copy of a placard posted both in and out side the Holborn Theatre on Friday last. In consequence of domestic arrangements, Mr. Arthur Peel, Mr. Clinton is unable to appear this evening. The indulgence of the audience is, therefore, respectfully solicited for those gentlemen who have taken his parts at so short a notice.

In return to a motion of Sir R. Peel, a parliamentary paper has appeared supplying copies of answers prepared by members of the Irish Board of National Education, and of the various Boards of Education, to a resolution of the House of Commons, passed on the 10th inst., by the other by the resident Commissioner, Mr. Alexander Macdonnell—to a letter of Sir George Grey, in January, 1866, enclosing a memorial of the

in favour of the substitution of the denominational for the mixed system in Roman Catholic primary school, and "the destruction of the model schools." Mr. Macdonnell's statement is a defence of the mixed system of education in the Dependencies; but the Commissioners preferred the answer of Judge O'Hagan, which was accordingly forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, and which declined a discussion of the questions at issue as inexpedient and undesirable. He declared that the Commissioners that their functions were administrative, and that it was their duty to act and not to argue, "and any attempt at controversy conducted by them as a body would "demand an impossible identity of opinion."

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Whitworth to the Hon. and Art. Department, and has been laid before the Select Committee on Public Purchases:—"Feeling the national importance of maintaining the position which England has reached

in the manufacture of machinery in general, I desire to do as much as may be in my power towards effecting this object. I am therefore pleased if you would inform the Lord President of the Council that I am willing to deposit in the South Kensington Museum, to be there perpetually preserved, three original true planes and a measuring machine, or instrument, demonstrating the millionth part of an inch, and I propose, subject to such sanction as may be made a sufficient endowment to provide for the delivery of lectures to explain such instruments. Their importance will be manifest when it is considered that the value of every machine when made of the best materials depends on the truth of its surfaces and the accurate measurement of its parts.

"A Tourist," writing in a Dublin paper, states that within a few days past he has travelled by road over 129 miles of country in and near the Connemara district—from the town of Roscommon, through Castlebar, then into Mayo, through Killybeg, Castlebar, and Westport; thence through South Mayo into the county of Galway, through Glenties, Glenties, Glenties, Lettercarick, Ballyniskill, Clifden, Ballynabbagh, and Oughterard—and could find none of the distress of which so much has recently been said. It was his purpose to relieve it, but he could not discover any objects of charity. In Clifden he changed a sovereign, for temporary purposes, his money into the next place, but did not meet a single individual "to whom he could fairly, or almost without the risk of giving offence, offer a single shilling." He then saw "apparently a more healthy, well-to-do, and cleanly class of people than he had seen for many years," and they told him that there had been

more distress than was usual at the period between the termination of the supply of the winter and the commencement of the summer.

Captain Speer, an officer of the 3rd Surrey Militia, and a magistrate for the county of Surrey, has lately met his death in a most extraordinary circumstance, if we may believe a report published in the *London Mercury* of the 9th ultimo. That journal says:—"Captain W. D. Speer passed the last winter among us, taking up his quarters with some friends in the Royal Artillery, and as a *Junior Engineer* man. During the winter he was employed in some fine sport on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in company with Captain Knox and Lieutenant Duthie, both Royal Artillery, bagging some fine moose and Cariboo deer. This spring he made a tour through the States and Canada, and ladies with Major Leslie, R.A., returning only for a few days to set out again on what has, alas! proved his last, and

dition. Strange to say, he stated to several gentlemen just before starting out that he had had a dream in which he distinctly saw the name of the man who was to be killed. "W. D. Speer, died June 17, 1867, on the way to a lady about three weeks ago he said in a dream that the reason for addressing her was his own approaching death," foreboding words, indeed. The date of his death is not known, but it must have been on the day he named, or very near it. It appears now that he was going to his cabin on board the Mississippi steamer, when he was shot somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Indian disturbance, and in the middle of the night he was shot dead by a sentry Terry, who started to challenge him. Lieutenant Courtney was ordered to take the sentry's place. He is told, started to investigate the circumstances connected with the lamentable and tragic end of his friend, and, when he found that the sentry was a Quaker, which, it need hardly be said, has thrown a gloom over many a Quaker's life, he was very sympathetic. "Mr. Arthur Terry, of the 75th Regiment," he wrote to the Lieutenant Terry mentioned in the Quebec paper, wrote to the *Times* to say that the only information he had of the man who was shot, was from the authorities is that the sentinel was a recruit, and he supposed had fallen asleep, and, being suddenly awakened, fired without seeing at what; but this explanation was not satisfactory.

born in [redacted] up the mystery which surrounds the death of one of his greatest friends,



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